

The Spirit of Democracy.

"PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES, AND MEN THAT WILL CARRY THOSE PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES INTO EFFECT."

BY JAMES R. MORRIS.

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BY J. R. MORRIS.

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POETRY.

SONG OF THE CHURCH BURNERS.

BY THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

Whop! up to the conflict, ye lovers of God—
Prove that freedom of conscience exists on our sod;
Burn churches, and widows' asylums, and then
Burn women and children, and slaughter the men.

These rascals disturbed us, we say, without cause;
They treated us wrongly, they outraged the laws;
And in order to show they've been sadly to blame,
We'll set good example by doing the same.

We are led in the path that we madly pursue,
By a recreant Paddy and renegade Jew—
The first in the Pulpit at Papists flings fun;
The second's the Phoebe who governs the sun.

Be quiet a moment, each robber and drab,
Mayor Scott makes a speech from the top of a cab;
These Papists, so bloody, he lea'rs in the lurch,
But begs, as a favor, we won't burn the church.

We're your servants obliged—yes, we are, Mr. Mayor,
You've informed us 'tis safe to complete the affair;
The church is defenceless, and you have the keys,
Three cheers for you first—then we'll do as we please.

Oh! sight to enliven—the church is on fire!
Like a serpent the flame licks and swallows the spire—
'Tis blazing!—'tis crackling!—it wraps round the dome—
Three groans for that sinner, the Bishop of Rome.

The steeple is trembling—hark! hear the clock bell,
'Tis ten, and it tolls its own funeral knell;
'Tis the last time 'twill strike—that's a thought to delight;
And we're happy for doing our duty to-night.

How shakes the gilt cross—'tis the symbol of Him
Who sitteth enthroned on the bright Seraphim—
And Christians have counted a gain were the loss,
If they fell in defence of their faith and the cross.

It falls! shout aloud if to Christians was dear—
A sign of salvation, of rescue from fear—
What care we for that, let our revel increase—
Our religion is slaughter—the Saviour's is peace.

Hurrah, for the Sheriff! and for the whig Mayor!
They wish not to stop us, or wishing don't dare;
What matter if sworn to their duty—the job
Don't demand they should risk their sound skins in a mob.

Whop! off to St. Joseph's more plunder to find;
The people are scared and authority blind,
We'll revel and rob, let misrule rule the roost,
And he's the best man who can pl under the most.

GRAY SQUIRRELS.

A gentleman writing from the borders of Lake Champlain, confirms a statement made by Doctor Morse, in his well known geography, and which has by some been regarded as fabulous. He says: "A word on the instinct of squirrels here. When they wish to move from one island to the other, they watch the wind till it blows in the right direction, and you will see them in dozens coming to the beach, each with a large piece of bark in his mouth, and then jumping on board turns up his tail for a sail, and over he goes to the port of his destination. I might have shot them while making sail, but it looked to me as something almost wicked."

(3) "Gentlemen of the jury," said a Hoosier lawyer, addressing a real shell bark jury, "I say this ere magnanimous sun shines in the heavens, though you can't see it, kase its behind a cloud—but I know it, though I can't prove it; so my client, who rises early and hunts coons, like an honest man, has a good case though he can't prove it—Now if you believe what I here tell you, about the glorious sun, you are bound, on your Bible oath, to believe what I tell you about my client's case, and if you don't then you call me a liar, and that I'll be squawed if I'll stand any how; so if you don't want to swear false and have trouble, you'd better give us case."

(3) The Duke of Marlborough, struck with the warlike air and fine figure of a soldier, taken prisoner at the battle of Blenheim, exclaimed, "Had the French army contained fifty thousand men similar to that grenadier, it would not have been beaten." "Eh! moibleu," said the soldier, "there were men enough like me, but the army needed a general like you."

SERVED RIGHT.—A juror was once fined five dollars for not attending a special court. His excuse was, that he took no newspaper, and was not aware of the time. The judge said, this was an aggravation of the offence, as every good citizen was morally bound to take a newspaper—and fined him ten dollars. A sensible judge, that.

(3) Uncle Sam thinks if the best man's faults were written on his forehead, it would make him pull his hat down over his eyes!

(3) Why is a young woman like a due bill?—Because she ought to be "settled off" as soon as she comes to maturity.

(3) Mr. Cobb, I'm sorry to see you in that condition. You are, eh—well I ain't—I'm corn'd just as a cob ought to be.

SPEECH

OF

MR. LYNN BOYD, OF KY.

In reply to the Hon. John White, relative to the charge of bargain between Messrs. Adams and Clay, in the presidential election of 1824-25.

House of Representatives, Tuesday, April 30, 1844, the Bill to regulate the Tariff of Duties on imports being under consideration in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Boyd obtained the floor, and said: My constituents feel a very deep interest in the proper and permanent adjustment of this Tariff question. They are in favor of a Tariff for revenue and opposed to the principle of protection, which they believe to be unwise for the nation, and unequal and unjust to themselves. Sir, my constituents are in the main an agricultural people; they come not here to importune you for exclusive favors of any kind—Whilst the capitalists of the country band together, and as in a common cause, are seen perpetually besieging the Halls of legislation for Banks and Tariffs, and every other conceivable scheme of monopoly, by means of which to swell their overgrown profits, my constituents, in common with their brethren of the producing class throughout the Union, are found at home upon their farms or in their workshops, content to rely upon their own strong arms and the generous bounties of nature for competence, comfort and wealth. Scrupulously abstaining from the invasion of the business and profits of others, by means of partial legislation, they ask in turn to be left alone in the enjoyment of the fruits of their honest industry. Sir, the demand is so just and equitable, that with a due regard to correct principle of legislation, you cannot, you dare not disregard it.

But, Sir, I did not raise to make a speech on the Tariff. Hoping the bill upon your table may be passed, I must, with the indulgence of the Committee, avail myself of the present occasion to say a few words in reply to my colleague, [Mr. White.] who has thought proper to introduce and build a whole hour's speech upon the subject matter of a letter addressed by me to Messrs. Coles and Hopkins of Va. in reply to certain interrogatories, touching the Presidential election of 1824-25 and Mr. Clay's course in regard to it, and the Bankrupt law of 1811.

Sir, I regret the necessity which compels me to take part in the discussion of matters so foreign to the subject of the bill before us; but I have no alternative left me. It was not I who dragged the subject of the letter alluded to into this discussion; for that, my colleague (Mr. White) is alone responsible.

Before I approach the subject of that letter, I wish to say to my colleague and to the country, that I am among the last upon this floor, or (as I trust) in the world, who would, unjustly or ungenerously, attack the reputation of any man on earth for political purposes; and if in what I have said or shall hereafter say, on this subject, my colleague or any other human being, shall point out any error of fact into which I may have fallen, I will say to him and the country, that there is nothing in the composition of my nature which would prevent me from making prompt and ample reparation. But, Sir, whilst with pride and pleasure, I would do this, I must be permitted to add, that in relation to this or any other matter of public concernment, whether affecting public men or public measures, there is no power under heaven that shall restrain me from its investigation, with all that freedom and fullness which, in my judgment, its importance demands.

The letter referred to assumes directly or by implication, that between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, during the Presidential Canvass of 1824, there were unfriendly relations, which began as far back as the negotiation of the treaty of Ghent in 1814, and continued down to the period when the popular vote was cast between those gentlemen, as opposing candidates for the Presidency in 1824; that Mr. Adams was unpopular in the whole Western Country and especially in Kentucky; that a general belief existed in that State, confirmed if not produced by Mr. Clay himself, that Mr. Adams, as a statesman, was hostile to the interests of that section of the Union; that a direct issue was made between those gentlemen as early as 1822, in reference to that subject, involving "errors both as to matters of fact and matters of opinion;" that the exposition then promised by Mr. Clay, was never made; that prior to the election of President in 1825 by the House of Representatives, the Legislature of Kentucky, in concurrence with the will of the people, requested Mr. Clay and the Kentucky delegation to vote for Gen. Jackson; that some time before the election, it was stated by Mr. Clay's confidential friends in Kentucky, that he would be Secretary of State if Mr. Adams were made President; that in consequence of that information, letters were written to members of Congress to induce them to vote for Mr. Adams; that Mr. Adams was elected President by the votes of Mr. Clay and his friends, and did appoint Mr. Clay Secretary of State; and, finally, that by an investigation in the Senate of Kentucky in 1828, and subsequent disclosures, it was made to appear, that those who stated in Kentucky before the election, that Mr. Clay would be Secretary of State if Mr. Adams were elected President, did so upon the authority of a letter from Mr. Clay himself.

HOSTILITY OF MESSRS. CLAY AND ADAMS.

In proof of the unpopularity of Mr. Adams in the West, prior to 1825, I may rely with confidence on the language then held almost without exception by Western presses and public men. No man old enough to recollect passing events during the ten years preceding 1825, can be ignorant of the fact. Perhaps it was in part owing to his parentage, political education and geographical position; but no small share of it was attributable to impressions created by Mr. Clay himself.

It was charged by Mr. Adams, that Mr. Clay's efforts to injure him commenced at the negotiation of the Treaty of Peace, at Ghent, in 1814. In one of the despatches of the American Commissioners, dated December 25th 1814, will be found the following passage: viz.

"If they, (the British Commissioners,) asked the navigation of the Mississippi as a new claim, they could not expect we should grant it without an equivalent; if they asked it because it was granted in 1783, they must recognize the claim of the people of the United States to the liberty to fish, and to dry and cure fish, in question. To place both points beyond all future controversy, a majority of us determined to offer to admit an article confirming both rights; or, we offered at the same time to be silent in the treaty upon both; and to leave out altogether, the article defining the boundary from the Lake of the Woods westward."

Mr. Adams in his book upon the Mississippi and fisheries, page 159, shows how the peculiar phraseology came to be employed in that despatch, viz:

"The draught having been passed round to all the members of the mission for revision, was brought back to me by Mr. Russell, with an alteration, which, he said, was desired, not by him, but by Mr. Clay, to say, instead of 'we offered,' 'a majority of us determined to offer.'"

On the same day, Mr. Russell wrote a separate letter to the Secretary of State, stating that he should thereafter communicate the views which led the minority to differ with the majority on that question. Accordingly, on the 15th February 1815 while Mr. Clay and himself were together in Paris, he wrote a long letter to Mr. Monroe, then Secretary of State, setting forth the grounds of difference, and animadverting upon the position assumed by the majority. In a publication made in Boston on the 27th June, 1822, Mr. Russell said, "To the only member of the Mission who had a direct interest in the case, [meaning Mr. Clay,] I did show at the time the letter written at Paris." When it is considered, that the alteration of the joint letter of the Commissioners at Ghent, was not desired by Mr. Russell, but by Mr. Clay, it appears singular that the former should have taken so much pains to explain the grounds of difference between the majority and minority. Be the true reason what it may, there is abundant evidence, that Mr. Adams considered it a joint contrivance of Messrs. Russell and Clay to effect his political ruin.

Mr. Russell's letter was marked "Private," as if intended to be seen only by Mr. Monroe, who was expected to succeed Mr. Madison as President and might select Mr. Adams as his secretary of State, thereby placing him in the line of "safe precedents" for the Presidency. It appears to have been mislaid and forgotten. Mr. Monroe was elected President and appointed Mr. Adams Secretary of State. Mr. Clay's friends were not at all pleased with this arrangement. The Kentucky Reporter, Mr. Clay's peculiar organ in Kentucky, then edited by Mr. Smith, who was connected by marriage with his family, on the 14th July, 1818, used the following language: viz.

"Mr. Adams is designated by the President and his presses as the heir apparent, the next successor to the presidency. Since the principle was introduced, there has been a rapid degeneracy in the Chief Magistracy; and the prospect of still greater degeneracy, is strong and alarming. Admit the people should acquiesce in the Presidential appointment of Mr. Adams to that high office; who again will be chosen as his successor? Will it be Josiah Quincy, H. G. Otis, or Rufus King? An Aristocrat, at least, if not a traitor, will be our portion."

From all the politicians who were nearly allied to Mr. Clay, were heard expressions exhibiting their dissatisfaction and distrust of Mr. Adams. When in 1819, the Treaty was concluded by Mr. Adams as Secretary of State, which secured Florida to the United States and ceded Texas to Spain, Mr. Clay came out in open opposition. In March 1820, he offered resolutions against the Treaty in the House of Representatives and made a speech against it. He did more. By private letters he created distrust of Mr. Adams' integrity and patriotism as a negotiator. One of those letters dated 18th April, 1820, addressed to the Editor of the Western Argus, found its way to the public in 1828, and contains the following paragraph: viz.

"There is a rumor in the City which will astonish you, in regard to the conclusion of that treaty. It has been asserted by a member of Congress, as coming from high authority, that, prior to the conclusion of the treaty, it was known to Mr. Adams that we could have obtained more than was conveyed to us; that is, that the Spanish negotiator was allowed by his instructions, to grant us more, but that less was taken, because the Spanish minister declared, if he went up to his instructions, he should be afraid of some personal injury, upon his return home! What will you in the West think of the wisdom of that policy which consents to surrender an important part of our territory from such a motive?"

What followed in the West, Mr. Adams himself describes in his book on the Fisheries and the Mississippi, first page of the Introduction: viz.

"In the course of last summer, (of 1821) I was apprized by a friend, that rumors very unfavorable to my reputation, even for integrity, were industriously circulated in the western country. That it was said I had made a proposition at Ghent to grant to the British the right to navigate the Mississippi, in return for the Newfoundland fisheries, and that this was represented as, at least, a high misdemeanor." "He said, the proposal was to be represented (as an offence) so that it was charged exclusively upon me; and that I should hear more about it ere long."

In January, 1822, the documents relative to the Ghent Negotiation were called for, and in February laid before the House of Representatives. Mr. Adams says, that while these documents were lying on the table, "the correspondence from Washington, and the newspapers indoctrinated by it, had not been equally inactive. Through these channels, the public was assured, that the proposal of offering the navigation of the Mississippi for the fisheries had been made by me; that Mr. Clay had uniformly declared that he would not sign the treaty with such an article in it; and that the proposal had been finally set aside by Mr. Bayard's having changed sides, and come over to the opinion of the minority."

In April 1822, through some mysterious influence never yet explained, Mr. Russell's private letter, written in 1815, was called for by the House of Representatives; but it was said to have been lost or mislaid. Mr. Russell, however, furnished a duplicate, and in June the call was renewed. On that occasion, Mr. B. Hardin, a member of the House from Kentucky, is reported to have said, that this letter "would show the western people, in what manner their interests were disregarded or sacrificed; that the Commissioners [at Ghent] offered to give up the navigation of the Mississippi to secure the Fisheries of the East."

Mr. Russell's original letter was now found, and with the duplicate was submitted to Mr. Adams who detected many differences between them which he exposed in a severe commentary. The two papers and the commentary were all sent to the House, and the effect was to discredit Mr. Russell altogether. Mr. Adams followed up the advantage which he had obtained by Mr. Russell's alterations of his letter, repeatedly insinuating as well in his commentary as in subsequent publications, that he considered Mr. Clay at the bottom of the whole scheme. A single extract from his book on the fisheries and the Mississippi, page 254, will be sufficient to prove this point: viz.

"The perusal of Mr. Russell's duplicate, disclosed to me the mystery of ruin which had been brewing against me, from the very day after the signature of the treaty of Ghent. It was by representations like those of that letter, that the minds of my fellow-citizens in the west, had for a succession of years been abused and ulcerated against me. That letter, indeed, incalculable the whole majority of the mission of Ghent; but subsidiary slander had performed its part of pointing all the guilt and fastening all the responsibility of the crime upon me."

So direct were Mr. Adams' allusions to Mr. Clay as the author of a dishonorable intrigue to destroy him, that the latter was obliged to come before the public. Mr. Adams' book reviewing the controversy, was published about the 1st October 1822. In December of that year, the following letter appeared in the National Intelligencer: viz.

LEXINGTON, 16th Nov. 1822.

"GENTLEMEN: I have witnessed, with very great regret, the unhappy controversy which has arisen between two of my late colleagues at Ghent. In the course of the several publications of which it has been the occasion, and particularly in the appendix to a pamphlet, which has been recently published by the honorable John Quincy Adams, I think there are some errors (no doubt unintentional,) both as to matters of fact and matters of opinion, in regard to the transactions at Ghent, relating to the navigation of the Mississippi, and certain liberties claimed by the United States in the fisheries, and to the part which I bore in those transactions. These important interests are now well secured, and, as it respects that of the navigation of the Mississippi, left as it ought to be, on the same firm footing with the navigation of all other rivers of the confederacy, the hope may be confidently cherished, that it never will hereafter be deemed a fit subject of negotiation with any foreign power. An account, therefore, of what occurred in the negotiations at Ghent, on these two subjects, is not perhaps necessary to the present or future security of any of the rights of the nation, and is only interesting as appertaining to its past history. With these impressions, and being extremely unwilling to present myself at any time before the public, I had almost resolved to remain silent, and thus expose myself to the inference of an acquiescence in the correctness of all the statements made by both my colleagues; but I have on more reflection, thought; that it may be expected of me, and be considered as a duty on my part, to contribute all in my power towards a full and faithful understanding of the transactions referred to. Under this conviction, I will, at some time more propitious than the present, to calm and dispassionate consideration, and when there can be no misinterpretation of motives, lay before the public a narrative of those transactions as I understood them. I will not, at this time, be even provoked (it would at any time be inexpressibly painful to me, to find it necessary) to enter the field of dispute with either of my late colleagues."

"As to that part of the official correspondence at Ghent, which had not been communicated to the public by the President of the United States, prior to the last session of Congress, I certainly knew of no public considerations, requiring it to be withheld from general inspection. But I had no knowledge of the intention of the honorable Mr. Floyd, to call for it, nor of the call itself, through the House of Representatives, until I saw it announced in the public prints. Nor had I any knowledge of the subsequent call which was made for the letter of the honorable Mr. Russell, or the intention to make it, until I derived it from the same channel."

"I will thank you to publish this note in the National Intelligencer, and to accept assurances of the high respect of your obedient servant,

H. CLAY."

The next day the following reply appeared in the same paper:

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer.

"GENTLEMEN: In your paper of yesterday I have observed a note from Mr. Henry Clay, which requires some notice from me."

"After expressing the regret of the writer at the unhappy controversy which has arisen between two of his late colleagues at Ghent, it proceeds to say, that in the course of the several publications of which it has been the occasion, and particularly in the appendix to the pamphlet recently published by me, 'he thinks there are some errors, (no doubt unintentional,) both as to matters of fact and matters of opinion, in regard to the transactions at Ghent relating to the navigation of the Mississippi and certain liberties claimed by the United States in the fisheries, and to the part which he bore in those transactions.'"

"Concurring with Mr. Clay in the regret that the controversy should ever have arisen, I have

only to find consolation in the reflection that from the seed time of 1814 to the harvest of 1822, the contest was never of my seeking, and that since I have been drawn into it, whatever I have said, written, or done in it, has been in the face of day and under the responsibility of my name."

"Had Mr. Clay thought it advisable, not to specify any error of fact or of imputed opinion, which he thinks contained in the appendix to my pamphlet, or in any other part of my share in the publication, it would have given me great pleasure to rectify, by candid acknowledgement, any such error, of which, by the light which he would have shed on the subject, I should have been convinced. At whatever period hereafter, he shall deem the accepted time has come to publish his promised narrative, I shall, if yet living, be ready with equal cheerfulness, to acknowledge indicated error and to vindicate contested truth."

"But, as by the adjournment of that publication to a period 'more propitious than the present to calm and dispassionate consideration, and when there can be no misinterpretation of motives,' it may chance to be postponed until both of us shall have been summoned to account for all our errors before a higher tribunal than that of our country, I feel myself now called upon to say, that let the appropriate dispositions, when and how they will, expose the open day and secret night of the transactions at Ghent, the statements both of fact and opinion in the papers which I have written and published, in relation to this controversy, will in every particular, essential or important to the interests of the nation, or to the character of Mr. Clay, be found to abide unshaken, the test of human scrutiny, of talents, and of time."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, 18th Dec. 1822."

Mr. Adams here evidently considered Mr. Clay an actor in this attack upon him, "from the seed time of 1814 to the harvest of 1822;" and he seems to have been inspired with a prophetic spirit as to Mr. Clay's exposure. It is likely to be postponed not only until those gentlemen, but all of us shall be summoned before that higher tribunal. Whether his opinion of Mr. Clay's conduct, was well or ill founded may be inferred from the following circumstances:

In the summer of 1822, a somewhat elaborate attack on Mr. Adams was prepared by the editor of the Kentucky Argus, after, as he stated to the public in 1828, a consultation with Mr. Clay at his house in Frankfort. The manuscript was sent to Mr. Clay at Lexington, and by him transmitted to Cincinnati, Ohio, where it was published late in the summer; or early in the fall, in a newspaper called the "Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette," over the signature of "Wayne."

Mr. Wayne desired to know who the writer of "Wayne" was?

Mr. Boyd said, he had always understood him to be Mr. Amos Kendall.

Mr. WHITE. Certainly.

The numbers of "Wayne" were written with the obvious purpose of promoting Mr. Clay's views upon the presidency, particularly in the State of Ohio. How they speak of Mr. Adams, then considered his only dangerous rival in that State, a few extracts will show. In the third number are the following passages, viz:

"Ohio presents no candidate for the presidency at the approaching election." "At the head of those whose pretensions are entitled to our serious consideration is John Quincy Adams, the present Secretary of State. Will Ohio choose him?"

"Instead of opening new avenues for our commerce, is it not to be feared that, in some future treaty, to secure some paltry privilege to an eastern interest, he would render those which already exist, a curse rather than a blessing? Our frontiers can testify that we want not those men at the helm of the nation, who would for any consideration, open new channels for British influence among our northern and western Indians. The horrors of past wars are not forgotten; and you will pause and count the value of many a brave man's life, before you raise to power one whose unfeeling policy would crimson your fresh fields with the blood of your border brethren, and light the midnight forest with the flames of their dwellings. Men who would think of concessions so disastrous are unworthy the support of Ohio: much more so are those who reduce them to a serious proposition. The navigation of the Mississippi is too important to be bartered for the privilege of fishing in British waters. It is giving our wives and children for fish, and bartering the blood of our citizens for money. Conceal, explain, and sophisticate as he will, this was the tendency of the proposition which was agitated at Ghent. But was this surprising? Under the same auspices, one of the most fertile and extensive provinces of the west, adequate to the formation of two States, was given to the Spaniards; the State of Louisiana, one of the most important and weakest points in the Union, was made a frontier and exposed to sudden invasion from the adjoining empire. Is it a matter of deepest concern with us to exterminate the British influence among the northern and western Indians? The blood of slaughtered friends cries aloud to us from the ground, it is! The policy of Mr. Adams introduces the British trader to their wigwag by opening to him, under the guardianship of a treaty, the navigation of the Mississippi. Shall we sanction this by sustaining him? Is it a matter of the last moment to us to protect our own navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi? Of what value is the Ohio or Mississippi to us, if Louisiana be occupied by an enemy? Yet Mr. Adams is of the administration which, in the traffic of territory has made Louisiana a frontier. With such principles, John Quincy Adams can never receive the support of Ohio. He is too ignorant of our interests, or he disregards them. He."

"Wayne," No. 4, contains the following passage, viz:

"The importance of having a western man in the national councils, as well as in all those situations where the interests of this section of the

Union are brought in question, was never so strongly exemplified as in the transactions attending the treaty of Ghent. It was proposed to open the Mississippi, through its whole extent, to the navigation of British subjects, thus giving them the most direct access to those numerous and warlike tribes of Indians which border on our northern and western frontier. That any American statesman should for a moment have entertained so fatal a project, is as strange as the fact is alarming. To the presence of an able western man, may we attribute the defeat and abandonment of that atrocious proposal. But for the exertions of Henry Clay, the seeds of war might now have been sown, along our northern and western borders, which at no distant day, would have produced an abundant harvest of tears and blood. He found that a majority had resolved to make the fatal proposition. With a firmness which should endeavor him to the people of the west, he protested that he would sign no treaty which contained a stipulation so repugnant to his country's honor, and so dangerous to her peace. This firmness had the desired effect. The illustrious and lamented Bayard changed his mind, and then the west was saved. The danger we thus escaped, should sink deep into our hearts, and teach us a lesson as lasting as our lives."

That these numbers went through the hands of Mr. Clay before they were published, is proved by his own letter to the author, which appears among the developments of 1828, dated Lexington, 23d June, 1822. In that letter he says:

"Dear Sir: I received your obliging favor of the 20th instant, and thank you most sincerely for the friendly sentiments toward me which it contains. Mr. T. Crittenden has retained the production which accompanied it, and which he has undertaken to divide and to dispose of in his place of residence [Cincinnati] according to our wishes."

It was, therefore, Mr. Clay himself, more than any other man, caused these heavy charges against Mr. Adams to be brought before the public. He, more than any other man, knew whether they were just or not, having been the "able western man" who at Ghent was alleged to have saved the west from these dire calamities. Did he not believe the charges? I will not stop to inquire whether he did or did not. Others were induced to believe them through his agency, and this was what Mr. Adams called "subsidiary slander," which "had performed its part of pointing all the guilt and fastening all the responsibility upon him."

"Wayne" was published sometime before Mr. Clay's letter appeared in the national Intelligencer, in which he expressed so much regret at the controversy which had arisen between two of his colleagues about this affair at Ghent, and declared he would not "be even provoked" at that time to "enter the field of dispute" with either of them. But he did not, after those publications cease privately to encourage and extend the attacks on Mr. Adams, growing out of that negotiation, and by Mr. Russell's letter brought before the public. In consequence of information received from Mr. Clay as stated by the author of "Wayne," he wrote a series of letters addressed to Mr. Adams, reviewing his publications in reference to Mr. Russell and Mr. Clay, which were published in the Frankfort Argus in 1823. The spirit of these letters will be shown by a few extracts. In the 2d letter are the following passages, viz:

"Either you have never taken the trouble to inform yourself relative the great national western interests, which have been committed to your charge, or you have misrepresented and concealed facts as they exist. It will be admitted by all that your acknowledged habits of industry and research leave little room for you to cover your errors on this point with the mantle of ignorance."

"It was natural for Mr. Clay to think differently and feel differently from what you pretended to think, and actually felt, in relation to admitting the British to the navigation of the Mississippi. He could not collect from himself the fact, that the existence and use of this right had been one of the causes which led to the disasters of our arms on the northwestern frontiers, and the exposure of all our oak settlements to the relentless ravages of a savage foe. He could not forget the consequent murders in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, a catalogue of enormities at which the heart sickens. Remembering all this, he could not but wish; nay, with his ardent and generous nature, he could not but urge, with much earnestness—the policy and justice of excluding the instigators of crimes so horrible, from every avenue of access to their willing instruments. Nor could he but feel differently from you. In consequence of the unlimited access of British emissaries to our Indians through the Mississippi and other channels, more of Kentucky's precious blood was spilt, than could be purchased with every fish that swims in British waters. Many dear friends, and one near connexion of Mr. Clay, had fallen victims to the Indian tomahawk, made on British anvils. When he departed for Europe, he left a social circle, and even a family, clothed in mourning for these victims of British influence over savage minds. Passing from the midst of the mourners and the maimed, how could he feel as you did, who, far distant from your bleeding country, engrossed with the events of another hemisphere, and admiring 'the Titus of his age,' scarcely heard the thunder of war rolling over the heads of your countrymen, below the western horizon. It was surely natural that he and you should feel differently. You ought, therefore, to have excused Mr. Clay's zeal, against once more admitting the British traders among our Indians, and hazing a renewal of the bloody scenes of the Pigeon roost, the River Raisin, and Fort Meigs. He could not calculate so coolly as you. If, in the excitement caused by recent Anglo-Indian murders he preferred the lives of his fellow citizens to all the fish which might, perchance, be caught within three miles of the British coast, you ought to have considered, that his mind was not in a condition coolly to weigh dollars against blood; and surely you would rather have excused him as a generous enthusiast, than censured him for compromising the interests of his country."

[To be continued.]